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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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the Patrons of Literature and uſeful Information.

following Propoſals for Publiſhing by Subſcription, a Geographical and Hiſtorical Account of that part of the

United States of America,

TO THE WEST OF THE

Allegheny Mountains,

, with due deference, ſubmitted to the Patronage of the Promoters of Literature and uſeful information, by

COLERICK, HUNTER & BEAUMONT.

OUTLINES OF THE WORK.

A General Account of the Country Weſt of the Alegheny Mountains, within the limits of the United States.

A particular account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the ſeveral Settlements in that Country, their Climate, Rivers, Towns, Soil, Produce, Population, Manufactures, peculiar Advantages, future Proſpects, &c.

Among the Parts particularly treated on will be the following, viz.

State of Kentucky,	*Settlement at Muſkingum,*
—— Tenneſſee,	*—— at Gallipolis,*
Territory North Weſt of the Ohio,	*Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania,*
Cherokee Country,	*—— of Virginia.*
Weſt Indian Eſtabliſhment	

Several uſeful Papers, having reference to the work, will be added.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The work will be compriſed in one handſome duodecimo volume, printed with a new type on good paper, and neatly bound.*

II. *The price to ſubſcribers will be One Dollar, one half paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the other half on delivery of the work.*

III. *As ſoon as four hundred ſubſcribers are ſecured, the work will be put to preſs, and completed with all poſſible diſpatch. If there be not a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers by the firſt day of October next, the money will be returned.*

IV. *Whoever ſhall procure nine ſubſcribers ſhall be entitled to one copy extra.*

V. *An allowance will be made to thoſe who ſubſcribe for a quantity to ſell again, and no money required in advance.*

Subſcriptions will be received by JEREMIAH BARKER, ANDREW WATSON, JOHN LITTLEFORD, and JOHN SCULL, in Pittſburgh; at the Office of the WESTERN TELEGRAPHE, in Waſhington, Pennſylvania, and by all who are furniſhed with Subſcription Papers.

The utility of this undertaking muſt be obvious to every obſerver. The rapidity with which the large ſcope of country treated on in this work, is riſing into importance, cannot fail to make it intereſting to all claſſes of people throughout the United States. A great deal of information will be concentred in a ſmall compaſs, and the trifling ſum for which that information may be obtained, puts it in the power of every individual to obtain it.

Every pains will be taken by the Publiſhers to collect the moſt authentic accounts that can be drawn from publications already extant, or from information that may be depended upon. They flatter themſelves nothing on their part will be wanting, with reſpect to the accuracy of the work, or its typographical execution—it reſts with the public, whether they will, by encouraging theſe propoſals, give birth to the embryo, or by withholding that encouragement, occaſion its abortion.

Information from any gentleman, on any of the ſubjects propoſed to be treated on, that will tend to enrich the work, will be thankfully acknowledged.

Waſhington, (Pennſylvania) May 24, 1796

FOR SALE, BY

J. Horner or J. G. Heron,

A Quantity of Philadelphia Manufactured SOLE LEATHER, BOOT LEGS and BEND SOLES, where ſhoemakers and others may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1796.

N.B. And a quantity of Harneſs Leather.

Wanted Immediately,

A QUANTITY of good, clean HEMP, for which a generous price will be given by JOHN IRWIN, at the Corner of Third and Liberty ſtreets.

Pittſburgh, May 6, 1796.

N. B. ROPES of all kinds may be had as above, and the uſual abatement made to thoſe who with to retail.

John Irwin,

IS juſt opening for Sale at his Store, a neat and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, Wholeſale or Retail.

He has alſo for ſale a quantity of warranted BOULTING CLOTHS and COPPER for Stills.

Pittſburgh, June 1, 1796.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers living in Pittſburgh, on Saturday laſt, two Apprentice Boys, one named JOHN CLARK about 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, ſtout made, born in Scotland, was learning to be a bricklayer, but in the early part of life apprenticed to a butcher, he will probable purſue that which may be moſt convenient, he is much addicted to liquor; he took with him a beaver hat ſtriped linen ſhirt, a coating round about jacket, veſt of the ſame, and tow trowſers.

ANDREW JOHNSON, an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, he is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, well proportioned; he has a variety of clothes. They went off in company with a certain William Redman, another runaway. Half a dollar reward will be paid for apprehending the two firſt mentioned runaways.

WILLIAM GRAY,
WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, May 31, 1796.

WHEREAS reports prejudicial to my character, has been circulated by evil diſpoſed perſons; thoſe who may hereafter be concerned in propagating ſuch reports, will be proſecuted at law.

HUGH BLAIR.

May 27, 1796.

THE *ACADEMY at PITTSBURGH* opened on the 23d inſtant, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. ROBERT ANDREWS, late of Eaſtown, Pennſylvania.

As Mr. Andrews finiſhed his education in two of the moſt celebrated ſeminaries in Europe, and has been in the habit of teaching for ſeveral years, eſpecially in the Royal Military and Marine Academy in Dublin, and has alſo ſpent three years in the ſame habit in America in two reſpectable places of literature, with general approbation; the Truſtees flatter themſelves, that from Mr. Andrews's aſſiduity and application to the duties of his ſtation, and the ſyſtematic manner in which he will arrange the different parts of the academic courſe, and alſo from the great care meant to be paid to the morals, manners and religious culture of the pupils, together with the healthy ſituation of the place, and the conveniency of accommodation, Pittſburgh will be rendered a moſt eligible and reſpectable ſeminary of learning.

The principles of Engliſh Grammar and Geography will make a particular part of the academic courſe, with their application to parſing and explaining the Engliſh language, a knowledge of Globes, Maps, &c. The lower claſſes will be taught Orthography agreeable to ſtandards of the firſt taſte, aided by the Improvements of Sheridan, Walker, and Scott—Reading and a juſt pronunciation will be a peculiar object of Mr. Andrews perſonal attention—Writing, Mercantile Arithmetic, Navigation, Surveying, and Book keeping will be taught by the moſt reſpectable maſters that can be procured; and the uſual branches of claſſical education, with a ſuccinct view of the hiſtories of Ancient Greece and Rome, as detailed by Rollin, Mellot, and Goldſmith, paying particular attention to the Antiquities and Mythology of the ſame people, as illuſtrated by Kennet, Potter, &c. together with a ſtated courſe of examination on the Belles Lettres, as abridged from Blair's and Prieſtley's Lectures on that ſubject.

A French and Dancing Maſter will alſo attend, for thoſe who may wiſh their children inſtructed in thoſe graceful parts of a polite education.

By order of the Board,
JAMES BRISON, Sec'y.

May 26, 1796.

THOSE *indebted to the firm of ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN & Co. are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Firm are deſired to preſent them, that payment may be made.*

Pittſburgh, May 24, 1796.

Charles H. Swanengle,

GERMAN DOCTOR.

HEREBY *informs the public, that he has juſt arrived at Greenſburgh, where he means to practice PHYSIC, and attend all thoſe who may pleaſe to call on him with the greateſt punctuality, and upon the loweſt terms.*

Greenſburgh, Weſtmoreland county, May 23, 1796.

Stop a Villain.

TEN DOLLARS reward will be paid to any perſon for the delivery of the body of Jacob Endrews in the jail of Allegheny county. He is about 22 years of age, light curly hair, tied, ſlender made, pock marked, much of a coxcomb, fond of gambling, and when intoxicated very quarrelſome, he is a ſadler by trade, which he learnt with Daniel Overaker, in Wincheſter, and his parents live within four miles of that place.

As he has eloped from his bail it is hoped every honeſt man will examine ſtrictly ſuch as may anſwer this deſcription, together with his apparel, which was a clouded nankeen coat, ſtriped waiſtcoat and overalls, a white hat, two ſhirts ruffled at the boſom, and one calicoe ſhirt.

SOLOMON COOK.

Pittſburgh, May 25, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, on the 15th inſt. a dark bay Horſe, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod all round, no brand or mark perceivable. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

ANDREW SPIERS.

May 21, 1796.

Foreign Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.

VICE Admiral Caſe has been appointed to the command of the ſquadron, now arming for the protection, this ſummer, of the Daniſh flag, and the ſecurity of our commerce in the North Seas. The ſquadron will conſiſt of five ſeventy-fours, three ſixty-four's, and five frigates. Vice Admiral Nordelkald will be appointed to the command of the Swediſh ſquadron which will be united with that of Denmark.

It is ſaid that Grouvel, Miniſter of the French Republic and acknowledged as ſuch, will be ſhortly going to Paris on a ſhort viſit.

STRASBURGH, 3d Germinal.

I haſten to communicate to you very welcome news: the day before yeſterday, Citizen Bacher ſet off in great haſte for Paris, and it is at this moment ſaid that he went to carry to the Directory the ARTICLES OF PEACE, received by an extraordinary courier from Citizen Barthelemy.—As ſoon as I have a confirmation of this news, I will not fail communicating it to you immediately.

Information from Landau, of the 1ſt Germinal coincides a good deal with the above paragraph, as they write from that place yeſterday that the auxilary troops ſtationed at Berg Zabern, nine miles from thence, had received orders to ſend off 150 men in order to make room for another brigade that was expected immediately. Half an hour after, arrived an expreſs, with orders for all the auxilary troops to fall back to Verdun. If this expreſs is to be credited all the advanced troops are to retrogade to the diſtance of 45 miles the Generals of both armies having agreed that the diſtance of their advanced poſts ſhould be 90 miles from each other, he reported further, that in conſequence of this arrangement, the Auſtrians had evacuated the left banks of the Rhine. The ſame day another expreſs arrived, with orders that the above troops be in readineſs to march on the morning of the next day at ten o'clock, which orders they are now preparing to execute. The arrival and the reports of the latter ſeem to confirm what was announced by the former expreſs; and every body is drawing from it concluſions favourable to peace.

The rumour which is ſpread reſpecting the Imperialiſts having recroſſed the Rhine, ſeems to be confirmed, by our not having ſeen for ſeveral days any of their deſerters. Beſides it ſeems very probable that our armies will fall back, if we conſider how generally it is believed, that the eighth and tenth diviſions only are to remain for the protection of the lines of Quech, and to garriſon both Landau and Germerſheim. However, our army is ready to take the field, and at all events to join in combat with the enemy.

PARIS, March 21.

Yeſterday Marquis Del Campo, had the public audience of the Directory, and was ſolemnly acknowledged as ambaſſador from the King of Spain to the French Republic.

It is poſitively aſcertained that our troops have taken poſſeſſion of the ſtrong fortreſs of Savona.

April 2. We find in the Gazette of Stutgard a very extraordinary article, dated the 10th of March at 10 o'clock A. M. which is as follows: "By a courier arrived this inſtant from the head quarters of the Auſtrians at Manheim, we have the following intelligence dated the 18th: By the accounts of all the commanding officers at the advanced poſts, we are informed that the enemy upon the arrival of an expreſs from Paris, have cauſed to be publiſhed in all the army, the news of a GENERAL PEACE. The ſame has been publiſhed at Landau. All the French troops have conſequently evacuated all the advanced poſts occupied by them."

Official letters from Breſt, to the Miniſter of Marine, dated 21 Germinal, ſtate, "that on the 30th Ventoſe, a convoy conſiſting of ſixty four veſſels, returning to Nantz, Rochefort and Bourdeaux, under convoy of four frigates, the commander of the convoy ordered the line to be formed, and to prepare for battle, when they engaged the enemy and by that means gave the convoy an opportunity of getting into the bay of Audierne, except three brigs and another veſſel, which fell to leeward, and could not be ſaved. Notwithſtanding a briſk fire was kept upon both ſides we loſt but few men. No ſooner was the convoy in ſafety than ſeveral Engliſh ſhips were diſcovered coming to the aſſiſtance of their ſquadron; in conſequence of which Capt. Dangier deemed it beſt to order the frigates to come into port."

LONDON, *March* 18.

THE POOR.

The following new plan for administering to the wants of the poor and infirm, has lately been adopted by the French government.

The Minister of the Interior to the Administrators of the Departments.

"*Citizens,*

Whilst the great measures that command the safety and the glory of the republic, appear to occupy all the solicitude and all the thoughts of the government, an interest not less pressing, engages their attention.

They meditate in favour of the poor a new organization of the public succours, an organization that discharges the sacred debt of society, and forms a complete and permanent code of national benevolence.

The legislation of the public succours demanded a general revision. In order to give it all the perfection of which it is susceptible, the government mean to avail themselves of your wisdom and experience; they stand in need of the knowledge which your residence and your administrative relations put you in a condition to obtain.

The most important point, as well as the most difficult in this part of legislation is to connect the rights of indigence with the duties of œconomy; the distribution of succour, and the gifts of benevolence, with the dignity of man, and and the preservation of good morals.

Public succours are of two sorts, temporary and permanent. The poor, for whom the state ought to form fixed establishments of benevolence, may be divided into three classes—orphans, sick persons, and the aged.

Orphans and deserted children become, by that desertion itself, the children of the country; the country owes to them physical and moral education, and an establishment which shall make the gift of life a blessing instead of a misfortune; an advantage and not a burthen to society. With respect to the aged and the infirm, the state which has profited of their labors and enjoyed their youth, is indebted to them a suitable and solid subsistence. Finally it owes to the infirm poor, the succours of art, and the solicitude of humanity.

Hospitals are all that the old government did in favour of the poor; and yet, independently of the vices inseparable from the internal administration of these establishments; they have a fatal influence upon the manners of the people.—It has been remarked too, that the convalescent too often contracts the love of idleness; he loses all relish for labor, and the hospital thus frequently gives only mendicants to society.

Hospitals for the sick.

Experience has demonstrated, that hospitals established in communes, whose population does not commonly furnish fifty such persons at least, are burthensome, by the places which they occupied, by the charges of maintenance, and administration which they incurred. The funds absorbed by this expenditure, would serve, if those establishments were united, to succour a great number of poor persons, and would better fulfil the real object of their distination.

Thus there must be no hospitals in small communes; œconomy and the good of the service equally require the uniting of those that exist. By a necessary consequence there must be no hospitals for the country parts. These establishments would have their particular inconveniencies; they could only be formed by districts, and thus the conveyance of such persons would be always expensive, sometimes impracticable, and often dangerous. Morals would gain much by leaving the head of the family in the midst of his family; his presence, notwithstanding the malady that checks his activity, the respect which that presence inspires, would preserve order in his house. The sight of his wants, the sentiment of his sufferings, the solicitude bestowed upon him, reanimate round him the pure affections of nature; every thing in this interesting portrait affords a moral instruction to his family.

We must therefore leave the hospitals to the great communes with the other miseries of which they have the sad privilege; for the small communes and for the country parts there must be a distribution of succours more conformable to the wishes of a good administration.

"This distribution will render a pure zeal and accurate knowledge necessary. The government will not imitate those modern cities, which nourish in licentious indolence a multitude of indigent persons, who are degraded enough by daily distributions to prefer the vile bread of charity to the honorable salary of labor. The republic, which knows the dignity of man, which proclaimed his rights, is not afraid to see in her bosom, citizens proud of their liberty; she has no wish to degrade men, in order to render them supple, or to make mendicants, in order to reduce them to the condition of slaves.

"The public benevolence will repair the evils which all the wisdom of the laws cannot prevent; but justice and humanity alone shall regulate the succours and a salutary economy shall preside at their distribution.

Bureaux of Benevolence.

"This distribution may be confided in each commune to a Bureau of benevolence, under the presidency of a national agent, and composed of some citizens whom the love of their species may lead to such noble functions.

"In the small communes the individuals most acquainted with each other are also more disposed to afford each other marks of a mutual interest in the vicissitudes of life; women will not be excluded from these Bureaux, the female sex appears particularly formed for the solicitude and details of Benevolence.

Hospitals for the aged and the infirm in each department.

The convenience of establishing particular Hospitals for the old and the infirm is felt. It is the duty of humanity not to place this class of poor persons in hospitals destined for the sick. Such an abode, whatever precautions might be taken, would always contain a contagious air which a man in health ought not to breathe; besides, the daily sight of death has something frightful in it, particularly to those, who, from age & infirmities already apprehends its approach; but I think that a single hospital in each department would be sufficient for this object. It is of importance to open these Asylums only to real want, and by rendering them less multiplied, to accustom the man of labor to a provident œconomy which might preserve resources for him in the days of old age.

By internal distributions wisely directed, the same house may receive epileptic and insane persons; it would even be of advantage to establish in them the depot for deserted children.

This union assembling, without confounding the different branches of the service of benevolence, the administration might embrace them all with a *coup d'œil*; the action would be more rapid, the operations more simple and their superintendance more easy.

(To be continued in our next.)

American Intelligence.

NORFOLK, *May* 27.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Wednesday night from Charleston, we are informed, that on Sunday last, between the hours of two and three o'clock a fire broke out in the rear of King street, adjoining the Dutch church, which consumed upwards of two hundred houses previous to the departure of our informant, which was about six o'clock on Sunday morning, at which time the conflagration still continued. It was conjectured that the fire was occasioned by some evil disposed persons.

BALTIMORE, *May* 24.

Encouragement for Farmers.

A *Calf* was yesterday sold for *two hundred dollars*. This animal was raised by Harry D. Gough, Esq. and sold by him to Mr. Athbell Welles, who means to send it to Boston. It is 14 months old, and weighs *two thousand and twenty-two pounds*.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 25.

The son of the celebrated Sheridan is about making his entrance into political life. He is said to be candidate for a seat in Parliament, at the next general election which is near at hand.

The Emperor, to be able to carry on the war, has levied one million and fifty thousand florins on the property of the Monks and Nuns of Lombardy.

LEXINGTON, *May* 3.

An extract of a letter from an Officer now at Fort-Hamilton to the Editor, dated April 18, says, "We are making the utmost exertions to get forward the ordnance and supplies for the army, to take possession of the Western posts; six boats yesterday, and five this day have proceeded to the head of the navigation, and seven more are expected to proceed to-morrow.

May 7.

MADISON SQUIRREL HUNT.

On Saturday last, the hunters rendezvouzed at Irvine's lick and produced *seven thousand nine hundred and forty one Squirrels* killed by them in one day.

Pittsburgh, June 11.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The squibs thrown out against representative Findley have not such foundation as to be stable. There is a moment when the mind in the change of opinion, is at rest, as in the vibration of a pendulum, when it begins to return from an extreme point of oscillation to the opposite. At this moment the mind has no opinion: it is capable of no act. What then remains; but to be quiescent. No wonder, that after the sublime speech of Ames the day preceding the vote on the great question, the mind of a man before preponderating in the adverse scale, may have now hung in balance, and, agreeable to the line of the poet,

"*A fluid moment motionless be stood,*"

may have been unshackled from first thoughts, and yet not have decisively adopted a second resolution. However this may call in question the strength of a man's mind, it certainly is to the credit of his candour. If Findley returned to first thoughts at the passing of the bill, it proves only that he had recovered from the paroxism of his quandary, and was himself again. There is therefore no rational ground of obloquy against him.

At the same time it is to be acknowledged that he has discovered a want of candour in attempting to throw discredit on the petitions from this country in favor of the treaty, by addressing himself to a false sense of honour in the people, telling them that these petitions "were sneered at," as coming from insurgents, as if it marked a mean mind to approve the administration, after having blamed it, and inducing a suspicion, that they were of such stuff as like unprincipled slaves to be manageable only by the impression of fear. Such is said to be the purport of a multitude of letters to the people here. Whether the circumstance of sneering, and talk of being beaten, and runnning into swamps, &c. had foundation, or otherwise, it must be considered as an artful, and dangerous address, to insinuate this to the common mind, and very alarming to those who had patronized the petitions. It would be no wonder therefore if these, without any personal opposition, on the principle of self-preservation, should endeavour to weaken the influence of the representative, by countenancing ridicule against him, on any real or imaginary occurrence. Retaliation is a natural law; at least an act natural to man. Even should there be no circumstance to fix upon, to lessen dignity, or affect integrity; yet on the principle of self defence with the people, the great tribunal at which we all stand, is become necessary to assail the credit of the judgment of an adversary.

The attempt of Gallatin in the house to undervalue the petitions, by insinuating that the people, had been over-reached in procuring them, being led to believe "that appropriation for the Spanish treaty could not be carried without the British," is the only thing I have against him. For I will acknowledge that even considering the petitions in the light of instructions he was not bound by them; and therefore between him and his constituents, there can be nothing but a question of judgment. But it must be resolved into mistake on his part, or indelicacy, knowing what men he had left in the country to suppose such ignorance with all; or such artifice with some as could justify the insinuation. Good policy, if not modesty ought to have taught these representatives, when they saw the petitions and the signatures, to have said, "we are happy in knowing the sense of our immediate country; it is an exercise of a just right in them, to express it; and we shall pay all that attention to it, which so respectable an authority demands; unhappy indeed, in one respect, if our judgment finally made up, shall not coincide with it; but happy in another, that it will prove to our constituents the confidence we have in their candour, and to the world the courage of a republican to act as he thinks right, at the risk of popularity. For it must be in view, that if the representative after his election, is warrantable in acting independent of his immediate constituent, yet the constituent is warrantable at his next choice, to act independent of this representative, & dispense with his services."

At the same time I am not one of those who would sap the appointment of Gallatin or Findley, with any view to a substitution of myself. For at the ensuing, or perhaps, any other election, I shall be no candidate. Nor have I any favourite, either as a patron, or dependent, for whom I would wish to conciliate that appointment. But I have been a petitioner; perhaps a principal author of petitioning, and am concerned in supporting the expediency, and great propriety of the measure, and think myself equally capable of judging with their honours, our representatives; for though it may be suggested that from the obscurity of my point of view I have not had equal light of information from the greatly informed at the seat of government; yet it must be allowed, that my elongation from the seat of faction at this residence, has given the advantage of greater coolness and temperature of reflection. The naked eye at the bottom of a well can at mid-day discover the stars, which would be undiscovered by an observer at the top of a tower with the advantage of a glass. The glare of the light confounds the vision. Had Gallatin and Findley been at home with us, and thence free from the influence of party and irritation of debate, I am persuaded they would have thought as we did, and been amongst the petitioners, and appropriation advocates.

But it has been insinuated in "extracts of letters" that Findley did not leave his place for the purpose of evading the responsibility of a vote; but, that, not expecting the question to be taken so immediately, he was absent for a short space of time on an emergency of some business of his own which demanded his attention. This is not so honorable for the representative. His presence was due to the public from the first moment of the session of the house to the last; and on these days especially when every moment was pregnant, if I may so express it, with taking the question, the absence of a moment was unpardonable on any other principle but necessity of nature itself. &c. The discipline of the Senate is not that of the field, where desertion of a post incurs trial and punishment, in some capital; yet in the moral nature of there is a great offence, and dereliction of duty. A want of punctuality in small affairs, lessen respectability, and destroy confidence of trust; but in great affairs it ruins all character totally, and becomes a crime. A crime also of a mean nature, which draws with it contempt. I would rather have had it said of me, that I had been bribed by the French minister to leave the house, and had received a trunk of Louis d'ors for the succumbency that that I had been absent for the purpose of sending home a trunk, filled with less valuable articles of my own. For it would involve in itself some compliment that I had been worth bribing, and in the one case I would be thought great, though a villain. In the other, I would, in no respect, have either vulgar or philosophic opinion on my side. If I was at the head of a party, and one of my men desert me at such a juncture, and for such a cause, I would cashier him from my politics for ever.

I admit that our representatives Gallatin and Findley have shewn courage; in resisting the sense of this country expressed by the petitions; yet not so much as may at first view appear. They have been in the habit of considering the country, as but an automaton in their hands, the machinery of the public intellect moved and impelled by them at pleasure; and in fact they have had considerable reason, Findley especially, to entertain such ideas. The treaty bias might have been considered by them as a temporary derangement which, when they came home, they could easily set right.

I do not charge it to these representatives as any effect of their management; but the fact is, that abroad, there is no body thought of any consequence in this country, but themselves, and that they have what amounts to a life estate of representation from the people. Our petitions, therefore, could not answer the purpose of furnishing an apology for these men with their party, for deserting the side, as in the case of Smith of Maryland, and other members; for it would be naturally said to them, will you be governed by that country, which you have so long governed? It is a rebellion that is on foot; act with your wonted independence, and teach it to be dependent.

Now I am not one of those who wish to overthrow these men in public opinion, though I am willing to reduce them. My motive is simply equality and safety. But my object would be rather reducing the minds of these men with themselves, than their standing with others, in order to secure myself from an attempt on their part, to turn the popular clamour against me. I am willing to make a treaty with them, containing stipulations of perfect reciprocity; let them assert the inexpediency of appropriations in the cases agitated in the house, but not call in question the expediency of this country petitioning on the subject.

With respect to the constitutional question debated, it will cease to be a question, and the public opinion will ultimately decide against the house; but supposing the case now; and the treaty not yet accepted by the President and Senate, the expediency of accepting will depend upon an infinitude of calculation; not of the merits of the treaty, but of the effects of it, in our relations with foreign nations. Had the treaty been rejected, evils would have followed, and our representatives would have gone by the board. Evils will follow the accepting it, and these representatives will be saved, by the single circumstance of having the point carried against them. Spain will most probably suspend the ratification of her treaty with us under a pretence of wishing explanations on the subject of the British treaty, so far as respects the privilege given by the United States on our side of the Mississippi. This will be done at the interference of France, on the principle of dissatisfaction with our treaty with Britain. Of the opposition from ourselves, I will venture to say, some leading characters, expect it and wish it. For they will stand in need of this circumstance to justify the opposition. It is well if they have not taken, and are not now taking undue means to accomplish the embarrassment. I apply not this to our immediate representatives; it goes to a higher source.

France in six months will probably have Louisiana, or at least the eastern bank of the Spanish Mississippi, and this cession will be made precisely with a view to relieve Spain from the stipulation of her treaty with regard to the river, and to put it in the power of France to dismember the union, by inviting a secession of the west, on the ground of no otherwise participating in the freedom of navigation. All these things are not only possible, but probable, and when they happen our representatives will have the advantage ground with the mass of the people, who will look, at what calls bad; and not at what on a contrary system, might have existed worse. It will be the profound, and the reflecting only, that will separate unfavorable consequence from justifiable principle.

All these possible and probable consequences were foreseen by me at the time of our petitioning; but I decided in my own mind the question with regard to the

of the treaty, and I looked to the profession of national faith in disputing it. At the same time, I counted on the possession of the posts as the sine qua non of the sale of western lands, and settlement of the country. These obtained, it is down stream to the mouth of the Mississippi, and our trade would in a short time find its way to the sea, and without any efforts of ours, as certainly as the floods.

It will be easily seen from these observations, that I consider the orb of the opposition to be in the ascendant, and our immediate representatives in no danger of a diminution of public confidence; for if they have erred, they have erred in good company, and being in the negative in their vote, it will never be enquired what good they would have destroyed, but what evils they would have avoided. It is because I know them to be secure that I have spoken without restraint; for in that case I incur not the odium of running men down who are already dislodged from the basis of popularity. *Pittsburgh, June 4.*

Philadelphia, May 27, 1796.

SIR,

IN your Gazette of the 21st inst. there is an extract of a letter, said to be from an intelligent merchant in Philadelphia, in which some illiberal strictures are made on my conduct. After stating with truth the consistency of Mr. Gallatin's conduct, he says, *old Featherquitted his place at taking the vote.* After mentioning the call which took me out as an excuse for quitting my place, he says, *this makes the matter worse for the hour had been fixed the day before and the vote meant to have been taken precisely at* 12 *o'clock*, as you will see by the papers. If the papers say that the vote was agreed to be taken precisely at 12 o'clock, they say what is absolutely false, no such agreement was, or could be made, I appeal to the journals and rules of the house, and to the fact, for the question was not taken at 12 o'clock, nor till after one o'clock. If it had I would have been present, for it was one o'clock before I went out.

The question was as likely to have been taken the preceding Monday as on this day, and the decision would have then taken place if a member had not, rather unexpectedly, taken the floor, I believe every day during that week the question was called for previous to the vote for adjournment by some member or other, but was as often put off on the account of some member desiring to speak on the question. A greater number of members were absent than usual when the arguments concluded every day of that week, this, indeed, is too common when the debates are drawn out to a great length, and no member can be refused the liberty of speaking, not even after the yeas and nays are called for. There is a rule for a call of the members and for censuring those that are absent. The call of the house may be either made immediately or at a time appointed for that purpose. On this occasion a call of the house had been moved for and agreed to be taken at 12 o'clock on the day on which the question happened to be taken. I had been opposed to taking the question until it had been sufficiently discussed, but in favor of taking it for some days previous to that on which the vote was to take place, and expecting it to be taken that day without further discussion, I attended at an early hour least I should miss an opportunity of voting. But after the call of the house was over the discussion commenced as usual, and after several observations had been made by different members a gentleman took the floor who had been well prepared for it some time before, but had not got an opportunity of speaking, and whom I certainly expected to occupy the floor at least two hours; this member and me had conversed privately the preceding day on the subject, when I declared my positive intention of voting for a resolution laid on the table declaratory of the principles on which I would agree to carry the treaty into effect, and explained to him the principles on which I decided, he declared his intention to do every thing in his power to oppose the resolution, &c.

Having an opportunity of a waggon starting that day to Greensburgh which I did not expect again during my continuance in the city, I had prepared to send up a trunk with a variety of goods for my family and some of my neighbours, but left the charge of it with a boy to have it secured and brought to the waggon, and he not being able to close the trunk so as to lock it, left it in Market street open, but hoping that the vote would be taken without further discussion I declined paying any attention to the goods, though called on for that purpose, till it appeared almost certain that the question would not be taken till the time of adjourning, if at all that day. It is well known that when once a discussion commences with us on any important question the vote is rarely taken till near or after the usual hour of adjournment. The vote on the call for papers relative to the treaty, though it had been discussed nearly three weeks was not taken till after 3 o'clock. Capt. Robert Dickey, of Greensburgh, and Mr. Stoneseitz, a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, can testify whether my call to go out was not urgent, and whether I was not anxious to return before the vote would be taken.

Before I went out I observed the gentleman who had newly taken the floor branch out his argument in such a manner as to induce me to expect a long discourse, but not trusting to my own opinion I consulted two other members, viz. Mr. Gregg and Mr. Gillespie, who thought I might safely go out. I did not expect to be detained half an hour; but the member who was speaking dropped his argument so suddenly, that Mr. Page, with whom I conversed at the out side of our door as I went out, did not get in till the question was called and but barely in time to answer to his name. In other public bodies a member may have his vote taken if he appear before the result of the vote is stated, or even afterwards, if his vote does not change the state of the question, but by our rules the name is not admitted if the member does not answer when his name is called in course. Mr. Sedgwick, the member who was on the floor, is as seldom chargeable with disappointing the house of a long argument when he takes the floor, as I am from being absent on an important vote. When he took the floor on the call for papers, though the house waited till after the usual hour of adjournment, he told me he had not gone half through with his argument; and I appeal to the journals of all the public bodies in which I have ever sat, and to those who have sat with me in those bodies, to testify if ever it was my practice to avoid a question. It is known that I have voted on questions of still greater importance than a British treaty, and in circumstances more untoward than appeared on this occasion, for notwithstanding the pains that was taken to promote agitation, there was no mobbing in the lodgings, nor hissing in the galleries during the treaty discussion.

Though there were six members absent when the vote for the call for papers was taken, and its being a declaratory resolution did not permit a second opportunity of voting, yet it was never suggested that they went out on purpose to avoid the vote, but the question for carrying the treaty into effect to which the *intelligent merchant* alludes was the report of a committee which was to be voted on three different times afterwards; and it is well known that when the question came before the house in the form of a bill, I not only voted, but explained the principles that governed my vote, in an argument of some length, the substance of which was published in the newspapers.—Though I had for some days wished the question to have been taken, yet I observed that in the course of the debates the faults of the treaty had been more frequently brought into view, than the powers exercised in making it, and designed, in reply to Mr. Sedgwick, to have offered my sentiments with respect to the constitutional exercise of those powers; missing that opportunity I delivered those sentiments when the question came again before the house. Certainly if I had designed to avoid the vote I would have done it in the committee of the whole as well as in the house, and would not have afterwards both spoken and voted on the same question; speaking on it could have been avoided without any remarks. My voting or not voting did not alter the state of the question.

I am not going to combat the scurrility thrown out in the *intelligent merchant's* letter or others of the same stamp, the quotation from Peter Porcupine is a proof of his taste, and of the authors on which it is formed, as that British writer, (Porcupine) has never been replied to, nor I expect never will be honored with a reply; my object is only to state facts respecting my own conduct, and not to make animadversions on the scurrility thrown out either by *Peter Porcupine or the intelligent merchant.*

Please give the above statement an early place in your Gazette.

I am, with esteem, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FINDLEY.

Mr. SCULL, *Printer, Pittsburgh.*

Extract from the CHARGE to the GRAND JURY, at Pittsburgh,

Allegheny County, June Sessions, 1796.

YOU have probably seen an advertisement in the Gazette, and in printed handbills, of a *Fair* to be held now in this place. This I presume, is under the authority to hold fairs, given by the law incorporating the borough of Pittsburgh. In Britain, fairs or markets are held by grant from the crown. In servile imitation of this, an authority of holding fairs is given here, among other priviledges or authorities to boroughs, when incorporated by law. In Europe, a fair or market is for the purpose of trade, buying and selling. Vast quantities of merchandize, manufactures, and horses and other cattle, are brought to fairs, for sale. Great part of the buying and selling of many things, and almost the whole of some things is transacted at fairs. Debts are made payable at fairs. And these are occasions, on which people expect to find those, with whom they have business to transact. So that, in Europe, fairs are established and conducted, for useful purposes. I never saw a fair in this country, but that held here last June, I believe, and, as now, during the court. An unusual number of idle people were assembled, strolling through the town, from tavern to tavern, in a disorderly manner, drinking, dancing, and exerting themselves to be noisy. Horse races were exhibited and repeated day after day. Indeed some people seem to consider a horse race and a fair, as the same thing. From that specimen of a fair, I am disposed to think, that, in this country, a fair is another word for a nuisance, and ought to be considered as such. To collect together a number of people on an occasion, and in a situation, in which many if not most of the restraints of decency are cast off; and where number, promiscuous intercourse, and mutual example; promote the violation of any little decency, which may remain; surely tends to produce offences, and cannot be innocent. To do this too, at a time, when the constituted authorities, and the citizens, in general; are occupied in the administration of justice, seems to be an aggravation of the offence. As fairs are held here, they are not necessary, but clearly useless; they are real evils, and ought to be abolished.

In the advertisement of the fair at this time, in order to excite the curiosity of the ignorant; and draw out the idle and the worthless; there is an intimation of horse races, and of rope dancing by vagrants named Saunders and Merryman.

Were there no act of Assembly, as there is, forbidding it, to gallop a horse in a town has so plain a tendency to mischief, that it is surely an offence. I am disposed to think, that wantonly doing so, on a public road, where people travel ought to be considered in the same light. If any horse races should be attempted in this town, or, I would add, on a public road, it is the duty of every magistrate, to have the persons concerned apprehended, to answer for their misdemeanors. Horse racing any where, for bets, wagers of money or any thing of value, is punishable by fine. To this circumstance it will also be the duty of every magistrate to attend.

Your duty, gentlemen, on this occasion, will be, while you continue to sit, to watch over the laws and the peace of this county; and, where you find any offence, such as has been pointed out, make a presentment of it, that the guilty may be punished. Enforce also, by your example and authority, decency as one of the best preservatives of virtue.

I wish you to go farther and endeavour to prevent all future occasions of the kind, by uniting in a petition to the legislature, for a repeal of that part of the Pittsburgh incorporation law, which authorises fairs. And I think, in doing so, you will have the approbation and concurrence of all the thinking, sensible, and good citizens of this borough.

THE *subscriber hereby informs the public, that he has established a* FERRY *over the Allegheny river, at the farm known by the name of Croghan's old farm, about* 4 *miles from Pittsburgh; where he proposes paying the greatest attention in keeping good boats; careful ferrymen, &c. and his prices will be as low as any on the river—those going to Franklin, Cussewago &c. will not find it out of their road to cross at this place.*

CASPER WALTHOUR.

June 10, 1796.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, near M'Kee's Port, a Dunn Mare about thirteen hands high, supposed to be thirteen years old, her back much hurt, and blind of one Eye, the owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take her away.*

JOHN CLARK.

June 10, 1796.

WHEREAS *an agreement took place some time ago between Stephen Hall & Elijah Haden, respecting the sale of a tract of land, I have discovered heretofore a disposition to comply with said Hall's agreement, and give the title as he had agreed, but the said Haden absenting himself for near three years, and not coming forward to fulfill his part of the bargain, I give this notice, that I will retain the land in question (the right being invested in me) but am ready to refund what the said Haden has paid said Hall, although I do not conceive myself obliged to do even that; and those who wish to purchase will govern themselves accordingly.* JOSEPH DOWNER.

Forks of Yough, May 25, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE *the subscribers, having drawn a Lot at M'Kee's Port, No.* 101 *as will appear by the record, said Lot not being confirmed to us by deed, we hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing or improving thereon, as we are determined (it being our right and interest) to defend it by legal process.*

ELIZABETH PARKER.
SALLY PARKER.

June 9, 1796.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living Franklin township, Westmoreland county, a black mare, supposed to be full blooded, about eight years old, fifteen hands high, has a small star in her forehead, branded I. S. on the nigh buttock, and is cut on each of hea pasture joints. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JOHN DUFF.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1796.

Pittsburgh, June 11.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *May* 30.

IMPORTANT.

By letters received in this city we are informed, that Capt. Harris arrived at Boston from the Cape of Good Hope, brings intelligence of that place being taken by the French.

Capt. Harris, from India, mentions, that he was informed from two prows, that reached North Island, from Batavia, while he lay there, that the French had taken the Cape of Good Hope. This news appears extraordinary when compared with other recent information, from that place.

Eight English country ships had been captured by the French in the Streights of Malacca. One only was re-taken.

CHRISTOPHER GORE Esq. Commissioner from the United States, to settle the American claimes for British spoliations, was to sail from Boston on Wednesday last, for London.

Lord DORCHESTER is said to be on his return to England from Canada; and is to be succeeded in the temporary command by Lieut. Gov. Col. SIMCOE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

It appears that Mr. Vander Horst our Consul at Bristol, has announced the danger our vessels may still be exposed to from the Algerine cruisers: and which it appears will be likely to continue until the actual determination of our government is known, respecting the treaty lately negociated with them.

By a letter from a gentleman at Gibalter, to a merchant in New York, dated April 4, we are informed that Mr. Humphreys had advised Masters of vessels bound up the Streights not to proceed, as there were grounds to apprehend they would be taken by the Algerines, the time for the arrival of the ransom money from the United States having expired, and no cash yet come to hand.

Captain Burney is appointed to the command of a French 64 gun ship.

Yesterday arrived here, the snow Fair Hebe, from London, which port she left on the 8th of April, & Gravesend on the 11th. From the rumours which prevailed in the city of preliminary articles of peace having been signed between France and Austria, we expected to be able to communicate some intelligence of importance to our readers. We never were more disappointed. We have in our hands the London Morning Chronicle to the 8th, which are unusually barren. Hostilities, it appears, have not commenced; but the prospects of peace which they hold out are but faint:—Negociations are certainly on foot. The following extract of a letter will shew the foundation upon which the rumours of peace probably rest:

LONDON, APRIL 8.

We send you some newspapers of late dates by this conveyance. You will find by them that an expectation of an immediate peace is generally prevalent, and great speculations in the funds are going forward on the same opinions. We confess, however, we think this opinion slightly taken up, and the speculation it hath given rise to ruinous.

Four Dollars Reward

STRAYED *from the commons of Pittsburgh a bright sorrel* MARE, *with a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, about* 15 *hands high, a natural trotter,* 8 *years old. The above reward will be paid for delivering said Mare to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, together with reasonable charges.*

ISAAC GREGG.

June 8, 1796.

N. B. A Kentucky Boat, 40 *feet long, for sale. Enquire as above.*

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, a small bay Horse, 13 hands an half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a star in his forehead, and two white feet. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have him again.

M. DUNCAN.

May 12, 1796.

Holland Company Lands.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of Allegheny river and French creek, affording an intereſting variety of arable and meadow grounds, and capable of eaſy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for ſale and ſettlement. All the advantages of ſoil, climate and ſituation are here combined in a moſt extraordinary manner. The lands are rich, fertile and finely watered. The air, like all the country beyond the Allegheny mountains, is mild, pure and healthy, and the rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States is more materially benefitted by the commercial advantages ariſing from the free navigation of the northern lakes and ſouthern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of enterpriſing adventurers from the eaſtern and Atlantic ſtates will, from motives of intereſt and convenience, in a very few years paſs through this delightful country to all the weſtern world. This, added to the natural productions, will ſupply the inhabitants at a very reaſonable price with every thing neceſſary for their health and happineſs. To thoſe who are determined to ſettle in the country, and wiſh to make purchaſes, a liberal credit will be given upon eaſy and advantageous terms.—To thoſe who are deſirous of holding under improving leaſes, generous ſupplies of proviſions and farming utenſils, or gratuitous grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving ſettlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and conſiſting of above thirty families, is fixed in the centre of this country, upon the property of David Mead, eſquire, where all the neceſſaries, and many of the conveniences for living may be procured at a reaſonable price. A law mill is already erected—a griſt mill will be eſtabliſhed in the courſe of this ſeaſon. A great plenty of graſs and hay can be eaſily procured with no other expence than cutting and curing upon the large and extenſive meadows bordering upon French creek. All thoſe, who are deſirous of knowing the truth of theſe facts, or wiſh to become intereſted by purchaſe or ſettlement, may receive farther information by applying to Mr. Charles Cameron, at New Geneva, in Fayette county; to Meſſrs. Denny and Beelen, in Pittſburgh; to Alexander M'Dowell, Eſq. at Franklin; or at Cuſſewago, in Mr. Mead's ſettlement, about 20 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

May 1ſt, 1796.

AT THE

CARD MANUFACTORY

No 59, North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are made in the moſt complete manner, and of the beſt materials, CARDS of every deſcription, viz.

Cotton, Wool, Tow, Ctock, Hatters, Fullers, and Cards for Machines.

MERCHANTS or others from the Country, who are pleaſed to purchaſe their CARDS at the MANUFACTORY may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

March 10, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Whitacor, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted to

NANCY WHITACOR, Adminiſtratrix.
DAVID CARNAHAN, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 13th inſtant an Apprentice Lad to the Hatting Buſineſs, named* THOMAS NOLAND, *about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtout made, full faced, black hair, probably wears a queu; had on and took with him, one black rorum hat with a narrow brim, one brown cloth coatee, nankeen jacket and overalls, one king's cord jacket, one pair ſtriped cotton overalls, and ſundry other cloaths. He went off with one Thomas Cecil, a Tinner, about the ſame age, ſlim made, wears a blue coat and white hat. It is ſuppoſed they will make for Philadelphia, and endeavor to get work. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and ſecures him in any jail ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by*

SAMUEL JONES.

Pittſburgh, May 19, 1796.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring or taking him off at their peril.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Diſtillers will pleaſe to recollect that by a law paſſed on the 8th day of May 1792, it is enacted, among other things, that all owners and poſſeſſors of Stills ſhall make entries thereof at the Office of Inſpection in whoſe diviſion they may reſide, any time in each year between the laſt day of May and the firſt day of July; thoſe who neglect or refuſe to enter their ſtills in that time, either by the monthly rate, at ten cents on the capacity of their ſtills, or at the rate of ſeven cents per gallon on what ſpirits they diſtill, will be liable to pay at the yearly rate of fifty four cents per gallon on the capacity of their ſtills. Thoſe Diſtillers who have entered for this preſent year to pay by the gallon on what they diſtill, will pleaſe to render their accounts at the time of their entering in June next, which will enable the collectors to make out their returns.

JOHN NEVILL, Inſpector of the Revenue, 4th Survey, Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Pittſburgh, May 3, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to engage ſome capable perſon to make a quantity of JOINT SHINGLES, to the amount of about ten thouſand or upwards; alſo, to undertake the framing and covering of a roof of 55 by 35 feet. Probably ſome other pieces of work, ſuch as framing the upper floor of joice, &c. may be added to the above job. He wiſhes to have the Shingles made immediately, in order to allow them time for ſeaſoning.

JOHN IRWIN.

Bruſh Hill, Weſtmoreland county, April 26, 1796.

N. B. The ſhingle ſtuff, and all the other timber will be laid down at the building, and boarding furniſhed to the undertakers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night the 3d of May, a dark bay Horſe, 5 years old this ſpring, 16 hands high, a lengthy round bodied horſe, branded I. C. on the near Buttock, ſome white on one of his hind feet, ſaddle marks, ſhod all round, has lately been rode from Kentucky; if ſtrayed perhaps will take the ſame route through the wilderneſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and Thief (if ſtolen) ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the Horſe only, paid by

JOHN PATTERSON.

Fayette county, Waſhington townſhip, May 7, 1796.

Taken up on the waters of Seneca graſs, in Allegheny county, on the north weſt ſide of the Allegheny river, a bright ſorrel Horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, ſuppoſed to have run in the woods all laſt winter. The owner by proving property and paying charges may him again by applying to the ſubſcriber in Weſtmoreland county, Unity townſhip, about one mile and an half from Baldridge's tavern.

THOMAS GELLY.

May 2, 1796.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greenſburgh.

JAMES Barr, *eſq.* John Beard, *eſq.* James Buſbay, Redſtone; John Beer, blackſmith; John Bower, Turtle creek; Andrew Brown, Forks of Yough; James Brown, carpenter; Charles F. Brodhag, Fort Cumberland; Wm. Backhoſe, Luke Crazuford, near Greenſburgh; Samuel Coyle, Bruſh creek; John Collop, Yough; John Cole, care of Simon Drum; Nicholas Chapman, Daniel Curry, Conemagh; Valentine Creſs, Jonathan Culbert, care of John Irwin, Bruſh creek; Edward Cook, *eſq.* Fayette county; John Coughron, Antetum; James Dill, care of James Brady, *eſq.* John Douglaſs, 12 miles below Greenſburgh; Elizabeth Dilworth, near Lovingire's mill; Gaſper Early, Rebecca Earneſt; Captain Mahlon Ford, Mr. Gilleſpie, one mile from Reed's tavern; John Guthrie, near Greenſburgh; Windle Geyger, James Hunter, care of Wm. Jack, *eſq.* John Houſer, Margaret Heron, Samuel Hays, Simon Hobby, Doctor William Irwin, James Irwin, *jun.* Moſes Irwin, John Jameſon, James Irwin, Chreſty Kerr, Rev. James M'Kinny, Rev. J. M'Pherron, Capt. Samuel Moorhead, Alexander Moorhead, Daniel M'Kiſſick, Loyalhannon; John Myers, Diſtiller; Iſaac Miller, Mercle's mill; Frederick Myer, Duncan M'Sparran, Legionier; Hamilton M'Lean, Andrew M'Farland; Bruſh creek; Iſaac M'Kiſſick, Nicholas Miller, Peter Miller, Joſſe Naſh, Matthew Neely, Jas. Naſh, Brintle Robbins, Thomas Roberts, Ligonier; Mathias Ringle, Frederick Reigert, David Ryal, Abel Sargant, univerſal miniſter; Nicholas Swope, *eſq.* Capt. John Sloan, Philip Smith, David Thompſon, John Veaſy, John Walker, ſurveyor; John Wells, Peter Wails, William Wilſon.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the COPPER SMITH Buſineſs, & TIN PLATE WORKER in the houſe formerly owned by the Rev. S. Barr, between Liberty & Penn ſtreets, where he makes Stills, Wath Kettles, Fullers and Hatters Kettles, and does all kinds of work in that line, as low for caſh as it can be got in Philadelphia or Lancaſter.

He has for ſale Copper, Copper Sodder, Borax, Rivits, Cocks, and Tin work; and will give the higheſt price for old Copper, Pewter & Braſs.

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1796.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above buſineſs.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE *ſubſcriber has removed from where he has lived for ſome time paſt to the corner of Chancery lane and Front ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jeremiah Barker's Store, where he ſtill continues to carry on the* CLOCK, WATCH, *and* SILVER SMITH's *Buſineſs, and returns his thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their commands, and flatters himſelf with a continuance of their favors, which ſhall be always punctually attended to, by their humble ſervant.*

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, April 30, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Friday night the 22d of April, a bright bay Horſe, 3 years old this ſpring, has a ſtar in his forehead, a few white hairs above one of his eyes, and a ring of white round one of his paſtern joints; he is very lengthy and round bodied, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe, ſhall receive the above reward, or Five Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

JACOB HARRIS,

Fayette county, Waſhington townſhip, May 5, 1796.

Strayed from Pittſburgh on the night of the 20th inſt. a dark bay waggon Horſe, ſtrong and coarſe built, and falls off very much in the hip; walks very ſlow and heavy, and is apparently from 12 to 15 years old, lately brought up the country, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed along the Philadelphia road, or to ſome plantation on the Monongahela river.

Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe to Mr. WATSON, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, or leave directions where he may be found, ſhall receive a liberal reward, and all expences paid.

Pittſburgh, May 20, 1796.

WHISKEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS per gallon, will be given in Caſh, for good WHISKEY, delivered in Pittſburgh.

JOHN NEVILL.

May 27, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Turtle creek, a quantity of* SCANTLING, *and other Timber, ſuitable to make a compleat Frame Houſe, of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, Weather Boards, Shingles, and Plank for three floors for the building. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. The Houſe will be framed if the purchaſer requires it.*

BENJAMIN LOVEJOY.

May 10, 1796.

Whereas the ſubſcriber purchaſed from John Finley, late of Allegheny county, Pennſylvania, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, Three Tracts of Land, lying on the weſt of the Allegheny river, and in conſideration thereof gave him a ſum of money and two notes of hand for ſeventy dollars each, payable in April 1797 and April 1798; and whereas the ſaid Finley cannot make me a title for ſaid land agreeable to contract, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I will not pay them until I am ſecured in the title.

ADLEY MONTIETH.

May 24, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, about the 18th of April laſt, a bay Horſe, 4 years old this ſpring, about 14 hands high, a brand on the near ſhoulder ſcarcely perceivable, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take him away.

ISAAC CLARK.

May 19, 1796.

THE ſubſcribers duly authoriſed and inſtructed for that purpoſe by the Governor of this Commonwealth, will ſell at Public Sale, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, at the houſe of WILLIAM MORROW, in PITTSBURGH, the following TOWN and OUT LOTS, within the Town and Reſerved Tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, which Lots had been formerly ſold, but reverted to the State on account of a default in paying the purchaſe money, viz.

Town Lots No.	*Out Lots No.*	*Acres*	*Perches*
79	11	9	83
80	12	8	123
9	179	10	
10	180	10	
11	181	10	
40	183	10	
72	254	10	
106	255	10	
100	256	10	
85	237	10	
111	236	10	
122	235	10	
123	234	10	
16	229	10	
17	228	10	
18	227	10	
19	226	10	
20	265	10	
14	231	10	

One half of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, and the remainder within ſix months, when the patents will iſſue. The firſt payment will be forfeited to the ſtate if the ſecond is not punctually made.

The elegant and convenient ſituation of theſe Lots is too well known to make any deſcription neceſſary. Further conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, and attendance given by

PRESLEY NEVILL.
JOHN WILKINS, jun.

Pittſburgh, May 10, 1796.

A good Store and Counting Room, to be Let.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, May 12, 1796.

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at the Printing-Office.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street where Subſcription at Fifteen Shillings per Annum. Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.